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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE GRAZING BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF GRAZING



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JANUARY 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF GRASSLANDS

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Julian Terrett, Assistant Director
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REGIONAL GRAZIER

Region 1, West Utah Districts 1,2,3,4.
E. H. Frenzell, 503 Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Region 2, East Utah Districts 5,6,7,8.
J. Q. Peterson, 504 Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Region 3, Nevada Districts 1,2,3,4,5.
California Districts 1,2.
L. R. Brooks, 224 Lyon Building,
Reno, Nevada.

Region 4, Oregon Districts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7.
Marvin Klemme, Division of Grazing,
Burns, Oregon.

Region 5, Idaho Districts 1,2,3,4.
E. R. Greenslet, 709 Idaho Street,
Boise, Idaho.

Region 6, Montana Districts 1,2,3,4,5.
Wyoming District 1.
R. E. Morgan, Federal Building,
Billings, Montana.

Region 7, New Mexico Districts 2,3,4,5,6
J. E. Stablein, 307 Rosenwald Building,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Region 8, Colorado Districts 1,2,3,4,6.
C. F. Moore, 305 Post Office Building,
Grand Junction, Colorado.

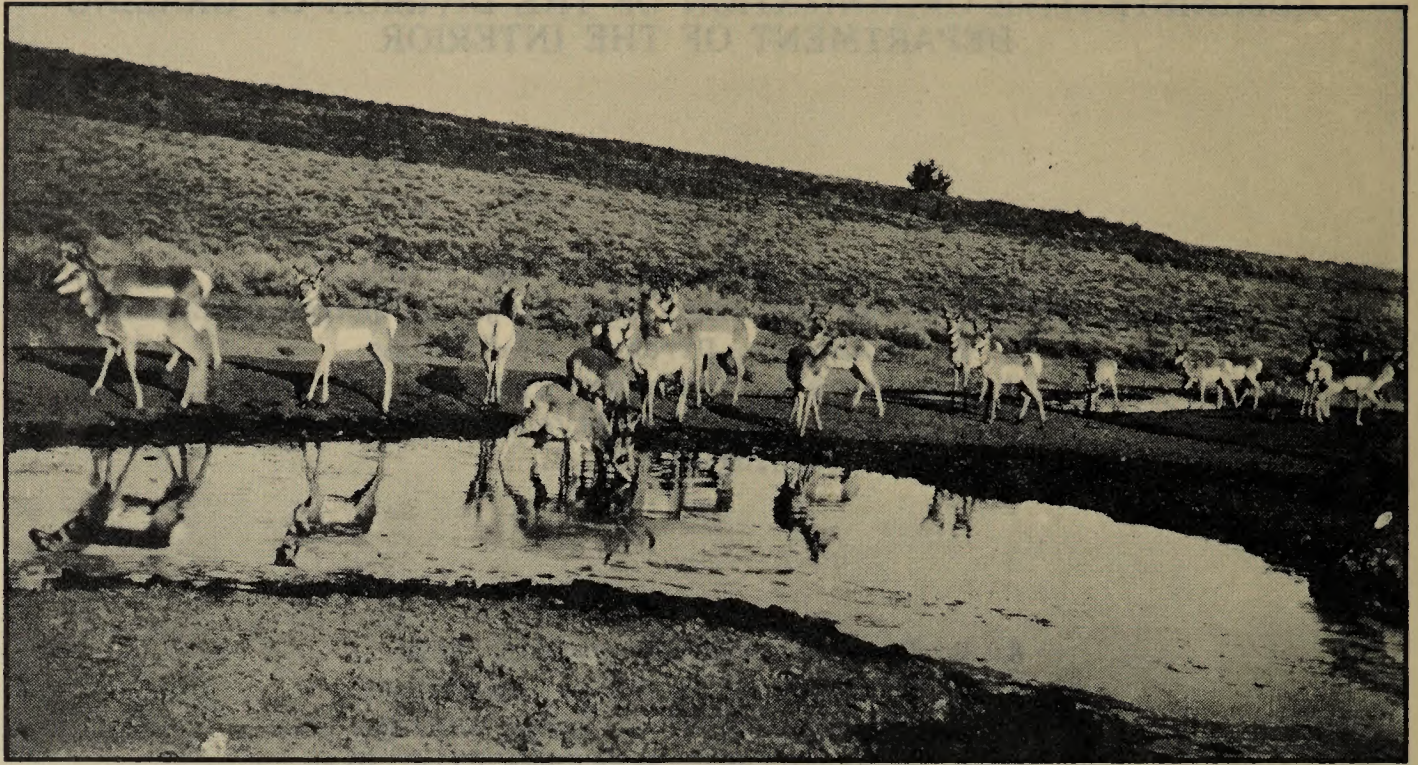
Region 9, Arizona Districts 1,2,4.
C. F. Dierking, 803 Security Building,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Region 10, Wyoming Districts 2,3,4,5.
H. J. Burback, 205 Federal Building,
Rawlins, Wyoming.

J. H. Leech, Regional Grazier in Charge of Hearings
506 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

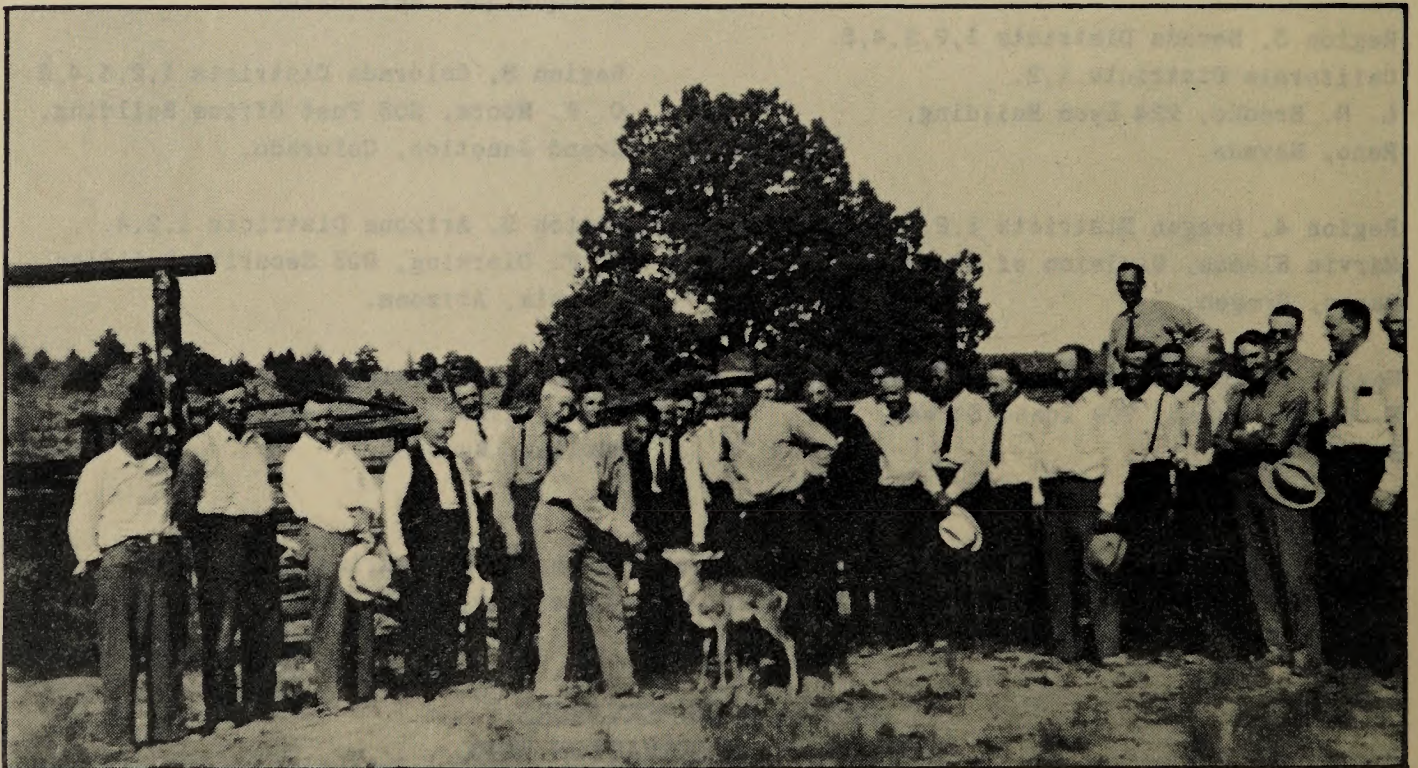
REGIONAL SUPERVISORS EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

D. D. McKay, 48 South Second Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Chester R. Hunt, 305 Lyon Building, Reno, Nevada.
Nute H. Epps, 307 Rosenwald Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Courtesy of the U. S. Biological Survey.

Antelope on the Charles Sheldon Refuge, Nevada, which is managed cooperatively by the Division of Grazing and the Biological Survey.



An orphan antelope being fed at DG-24, Squaw Butte Range Experiment Station, Burns, Oregon.

THE GRAZING BULLETIN

Issued Quarterly by the Division of Grazing,
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January 1937.

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

F. R. Carpenter
Director of Grazing

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SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

With nearly a thousand interested stockmen in attendance, the second annual conference of members of the Taylor Grazing Act Advisory Boards was held in Salt Lake City from December 9 to December 11. The meeting opened with an address by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Walters, who came from Washington for the meeting. Delegates were welcomed by M. H. Welling, Secretary of the State of Utah. Julian Terrett, Assistant Director of Grazing, read a message from Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and briefly outlined cooperative aspects of the Taylor Act administration.

Director of Grazing, F. R. Carpenter, presided over the session and opened a lively discussion on the question of licenses and permits. In an open forum each of the topics to be taken up later by state committees and whipped into shape by national committees for presentation to the Secretary were discussed at length.

On the second day of the conference delegates met by States and considered each of the topics. Two representatives from each State were selected to serve on six major national committees which drafted resolutions to be presented to the assembly. The representatives were instructed by stockmen from their respective States as to the State sentiment.

The six national committees met on the afternoon of December 10 and drew up resolutions covering the following general topics: licenses, permits, fees and finances, improvements, legislation, and range surveys. At the final session the resolutions were presented to the assembly and acted upon as recommendations to assist the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the Act during 1937.

A proposal to effect a uniform priority rule governing all districts was voted down, and the assembly recommended that the determination of priority rule be left to the advisory board of each district. The assembly endorsed the Division of Grazing's policy of issuing licenses until the time when the advisory boards feel that they have sufficient knowledge on which to base the issuance of permits. The delegates also approved a resolution that "The Proposed New Interpretation of Preferences" be followed in classifying applicants for 1937 licenses.

A resolution presented by the committee on permits was adopted by the assembly providing for the issuance of term permits upon recommendation of the advisory board in the district affected, to include 75 percent of

the allotment recommended for any ranch unit or range setup in proportion to commensurate property owned or controlled; and that the 25 percent of the allotment and numbers of livestock have a temporary license until the range survey is completed.

Unanimous assent was given to the following recommendations of the committee on fees and finances: that there be no change in license fees during 1937; that if and when permits are granted during the 1937 season no change be made in fees; that no fee be charged for trailing licenses on stock driveways, except that there be a charge for policing driveways and for producing water when it is provided by artificial means.

Enthusiastic approval was given the range development and improvement program carried on under ECW auspices. Unanimous approval was given resolutions presented by the committee on range improvements which provided that Division of Grazing camps be confined within regularly established districts; that camps not be disturbed by seasonal change of location without the approval of Division of Grazing and ECW officials; and that the advisory boards approve the ECW programs for their respective districts.

The resolutions called for an increase in the number of CCC camps assigned to the Division of Grazing. It was pointed out by the committee that the Division now has but 45 camps carrying on improvements in the vast public domain of 140,000,000 acres. The resolution urged that every grazing district be given at least one camp and as many more as are necessary. The delegates also recommended that 25 percent of the grazing fees returned to grazing districts be expended for range improvements.

The delegates recommended that the personnel engaged in range surveys be enlarged, and went on record as approving the standards of work and methods established by the range surveys branch of the Division of Grazing. The delegates urged that all data collected on the surveys program be submitted to advisory boards for their approval, and that advisory boards give full cooperation by furnishing all available data to the range surveys personnel.

The delegates recommended that range survey officials be instructed to give preference on their program as follows: (1) dependent property surveys in regions where they form the basis for licenses; (2) actual range surveys in regions where dependent property surveys are not needed; (3) actual

range surveys in regions where the dependent property survey has been completed.

Unanimous approval was given the resolutions prepared by the committee on legislation. Chief of these was the recommendation that efforts be made to assure the expenditure for range improvements of the 50 percent of grazing fees which are turned over to the State treasurers. The committee prepared a model law covering this phase of fees and recommended that advisory board members seek the presentation and passage of this or a similar bill in the State legislatures. Recommended also was an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act providing that these fees now directed to the various State treasuries be returned for use in range improvements under

the guidance of advisory boards in the districts in which they were collected.

The delegates recommended a second amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act, this one providing for the incorporation of advisory boards as a recognized unit in the Taylor Act administration.

Mr. Carpenter yielded the Chair to Assistant Secretary Walters when the committee on legislation presented its report. Among the resolutions presented by the committee was one commending Secretary of the Interior Ickes "for his splendid administration of the Taylor Grazing Act" and also endorsing the accomplishments of the Division of Grazing under the efficient management of Director F. R. Carpenter.

SUMMARY OF GRAZING LICENSES ISSUED BY THE DIVISION OF GRAZING,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE YEAR 1936

STATE	DISTRICT NUMBER	NUMBER LICENSES	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP	GOATS	TOTAL LIVESTOCK
Arizona	3	524	57,024	329	160,670	26,469	244,492
California	2	652	58,105	2,648	256,385	312	317,450
Colorado	5	1,861	178,735	8,402	623,281	881	811,085
Idaho	1	1,093	65,141	6,824	439,347	26	511,338
Montana	4	785	50,191	15,567	328,419	263	394,440
Nevada	2	709	202,832	13,404	673,666	73	889,975
New Mexico	5	2,555	339,114	19,333	478,204	100,204	936,855
Oregon	6	1,387	158,121	15,851	653,873	—	827,845
Utah	8	5,061	188,007	15,133	1,968,172	30,719	2,202,031
Wyoming	1	440	36,929	3,289	258,687	—	298,905
TOTAL	37	15,067	1,333,985	100,780	5,840,704	158,947	7,434,416

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR YEARS 1935 AND 1936

YEAR	DISTRICT NUMBER	NUMBER LICENSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSES	GOATS	TOTAL
1935	34	15,081	1,550,776	6,739,080	141,553	172,481	8,603,890
1936	37	15,067	1,333,985	5,840,704	100,780	158,947	7,434,416
Decrease	—	14	216,791	898,376	40,773	13,534	1,169,474

COMPARISON OF GRAZING LICENSES ISSUED BY
THE DIVISION OF GRAZING, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
1935 - 1936

STATE	DISTRICT NUMBER	1 9 3 6				1 9 3 5			
		CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP	GOATS	NUMBER LICENSES	NUMBER STOCK	NUMBER LICENSES	NUMBER STOCK
Arizona	1	30,752	146	147,962	10,235	258	189,095	385	238,717
	2	7,827	19	12,360	1,115	83	21,321	—	—
	4	18,445	164	348	15,119	183	34,076	—	—
		<u>57,024</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>160,670</u>	<u>26,469</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>244,492</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>238,717</u>
California	1	16,831	433	141,445	210	174	158,919	162	134,109
	2	41,274	2,215	114,940	102	478	158,531	414	177,500
		<u>58,105</u>	<u>2,648</u>	<u>256,385</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>317,450</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>311,609</u>
Colorado	1	53,173	3,419	154,362	79	478	211,033	599	273,769
	2	31,049	629	42,762	—	218	74,440	287	79,922
	3	66,735	2,656	188,814	349	663	258,554	708	322,590
	4	20,541	715	142,653	423	338	164,332	298	176,291
	6	7,023	983	94,690	30	164	102,726	263	98,531
		<u>178,458</u>	<u>8,402</u>	<u>623,236</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>1,861</u>	<u>811,085</u>	<u>2,155</u>	<u>951,103</u>
Idaho	1	65,141	6,824	439,347	26	1,093	511,338	882	812,088
Montana	2	19,944	11,868	167,257	14	387	199,083	252	120,351
	3	25,798	3,183	133,783	249	318	163,013	166	82,312
	4	4,449	516	27,379	—	80	32,344	71	30,503
		<u>50,191</u>	<u>15,567</u>	<u>328,419</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>394,440</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>233,166</u>
Nevada	1	139,294	8,438	389,796	3	377	537,531	397	627,229
	2	63,538	4,966	283,870	70	332	352,444	292	378,193
		<u>202,832</u>	<u>13,404</u>	<u>673,666</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>889,975</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>1,005,422</u>
New Mexico	3	130,450	5,324	16,020	40,702	896	192,496	663	215,877
	4	40,516	3,272	75,770	36,772	520	156,330	303	149,954
	5	14,855	1,872	27,131	8,626	126	52,484	135	74,732
	6	153,293	8,865	359,283	14,104	1,013	535,545	601	603,994
		<u>339,114</u>	<u>19,333</u>	<u>478,204</u>	<u>100,204</u>	<u>2,555</u>	<u>936,855</u>	<u>1,702</u>	<u>1,044,856</u>
Oregon	1	4,401	144	11,429	—	37	15,974	60	31,172
	2	57,572	5,292	264,270	—	387	327,134	410	373,763
	3	38,564	4,783	189,464	—	376	232,812	391	262,578
	4	20,191	2,739	90,760	—	138	113,690	176	139,117
	5	15,295	1,494	45,095	—	158	61,884	136	69,632
	6	22,098	1,399	52,845	—	291	76,351	—	89,117
		<u>158,121</u>	<u>15,851</u>	<u>653,873</u>	—	<u>1,387</u>	<u>827,845</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>965,379</u>
Utah	1	25,346	3,123	218,272	—	368	246,741	438	232,149
	2	15,924	1,320	395,896	235	635	413,375	1,020	582,085
	3	32,869	1,620	506,996	2,629	1,407	544,114	1,406	547,283
	4	26,934	1,518	224,313	25,085	905	277,850	1,021	377,081
	5	21,669	2,061	103,004	240	541	126,974	712	170,701
	6	26,096	1,842	192,932	—	290	220,870	483	273,248
	7	23,762	2,529	143,857	2,530	617	172,678	860	200,770
	8	15,407	1,120	182,902	—	298	199,429	561	292,163
		<u>188,007</u>	<u>15,133</u>	<u>1,968,172</u>	<u>30,719</u>	<u>5,061</u>	<u>2,202,031</u>	<u>6,501</u>	<u>2,675,480</u>
Wyoming	1	36,929	3,289	258,687	—	440	298,905	529	366,070
TOTALS	37	1,333,985	100,780	5,840,704	158,947	15,067	7,434,416	15,081	8,603,890

Montana 1 } No licenses issued in these districts in 1936
New Mexico 2 }

1936 figures subject to correction.

STATUS OF GRAZING DISTRICTS
November, 1936

<u>State</u>	<u>District Number</u>	<u>Date Established</u>	<u>Gross Area (acres)</u>	<u>Vacant Public Land (acres)</u>
Arizona	1	July 9, 1935	3,450,000	1,505,200
	2	March 6, 1936	4,734,000	1,315,162
	4	February 14, 1936	2,140,000	699,887
California	1	April 8, 1935	3,472,000	1,294,846
	2	April 8, 1935	3,980,000	577,308
Colorado	1	July 9, 1935	3,818,000	2,099,331
	2	April 8, 1935	2,668,000	438,673
	3	April 8, 1935	3,980,000	1,416,870
	4	April 8, 1935	3,060,000	1,096,194
	6	July 11, 1935	2,461,000	1,408,252
Idaho	1	April 8, 1935	9,150,000	4,181,445
	2	November 3, 1936	6,990,080	2,093,140
	3	November 3, 1936	4,284,800	2,219,100
	4	November 3, 1936	1,719,680	1,090,200
Montana	1	July 11, 1935	8,418,000	1,624,235
	2	July 11, 1935	13,570,000	1,436,536
	3	April 8, 1935	7,590,000	686,523
	4	April 9, 1935	667,000	144,887
	5	November 3, 1936	1,683,760	342,689
Nevada	1	April 8, 1935	10,672,000	7,984,977
	2	October 18, 1935	13,202,000	8,827,496
	3	November 3, 1936	7,741,440	5,178,681
	4	November 3, 1936	8,835,840	7,740,106
	5	November 3, 1936	5,299,200	2,411,000
New Mexico	2	March 27, 1936	10,137,000	2,327,954
	3	July 11, 1935	7,590,000	2,692,940
	4	April 8, 1935	5,900,000	2,437,649
	5	April 8, 1935	1,890,000	1,110,926
	6	April 8, 1935	12,440,000	2,533,933
Oregon	1	April 8, 1935	171,000	90,000
	2	July 9, 1935	9,131,000	4,960,676
	3	April 8, 1935	4,654,000	2,785,957
	4	April 3, 1935	2,903,000	1,717,962
	5	October 21, 1935	2,292,000	889,945
	6	November 7, 1935	1,428,000	228,127
	7	December 18, 1936	350,941	21,614
Utah	1	April 8, 1935	4,714,000	1,186,806
	2	April 8, 1935	6,256,000	2,868,422
	3	April 8, 1935	6,532,000	3,424,472
	4	April 8, 1935	4,186,000	2,065,080
	5	May 7, 1935	4,255,000	3,774,186
	6	June 22, 1935	6,912,000	3,541,069
	7	May 7, 1935	4,600,000	2,584,360
	8	June 22, 1935	945,000	600,719
Wyoming	1	March 23, 1935	4,370,000	1,246,181
	2	October 31, 1936	2,632,960	1,405,800
	3	October 31, 1936	6,252,160	2,923,976
	4	October 31, 1936	7,426,320	4,072,436
	5	October 31, 1936	1,808,640	869,571
Totals	49		253,363,821	110,173,499



Members of the Advisory Board of Utah Grazing District No. 3
beginning an inspection trip of stockade corral site
and reservoirs, west of Kanosh, Utah.

STATE DISPOSITION OF MONEYS RECEIVED UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

Sections 10 and 11 of the Taylor Grazing Act provide for the disposition of all moneys collected from grazing fees and the leasing of land for grazing purposes.

All moneys received from grazing districts or leased tracts, with the exception of ceded Indian lands are allocated in the following manner:

50 percent is returned to the States in which the grazing districts or leased tracts are located, to be expended as the legislature of each State may prescribe, for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing the money are located. If the grazing district or leased tract is in more than one State or county, the share is distributed to each as proportionate to its area in the district or leased tract.

25 percent is expended by the Secretary of the Interior, after appropriation by the Congress, for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements.

25 percent remains in the Treasury of the

United States.

Money received from grazing districts on ceded Indian lands is distributed as follows:

50 percent is returned to the Indians.

25 percent is expended by the Secretary of the Interior after appropriation by the Congress, for construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements.

25 percent is paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which the lands are situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such grazing lands are situated.

A number of States have enacted legislation to cooperate with the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. Included in this legislation are various laws providing for the allotment and expenditure of the States' share of the moneys received under this Act.

The following table shows the disposition made by the various States which have such legislation regarding these funds:

STATE	APPORTIONMENT OF MONEY RETURNED TO THE STATE UNDER SECTION 10, The Taylor Grazing Act	EXPENDITURE OF MONEY RETURNED TO THE STATE UNDER SECTION 10	APPORTIONMENT OF MONEY RETURNED TO THE STATE UNDER SECTION 11, The Taylor Grazing Act	EXPENDITURE OF MONEY RETURNED TO THE STATE UNDER SECTION 11
-------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

California	To be distributed to the counties, and cities and counties by the Department of Finance, in the proportion which the public grazing lands in such county, or city and county bear to the whole of the grazing district involved.	Money to be expended within the counties, and cities and counties for range improvements and control of predators.	Same as under Section 10	For the benefit of the public schools and county highways in equal shares.
Colorado	At least 50 percent of all moneys received under the Taylor Grazing Act to be distributed annually by the State treasurer on warrants drawn by the State Auditor to the counties entitled to these funds. These warrants payable to the county treasurer of each county for the amount of money to which each county is entitled under the provisions of this act and the Taylor Grazing Act. The county commissioners are not prevented by this act from placing more than 50 percent of the fund in the General School Fund of the county.	Money to be placed to the credit of the general school fund of the county and distributed on a census basis to the various school districts situated in the county.		
Montana	State treasurer shall properly apportion and allocate the money to the county treasurers.	The county treasurers shall allocate and pay all such money as follows: 50 percent to the county general fund; 50 percent to the common school fund of the county.		
Nevada	State treasurer shall deposit all money received to the credit of the advisory boards of the district in which the grazing fees were collected and in the proportion which the public grazing lands in the county or counties bear to the whole of the grazing district involved.	Range improvements and related matters.		
Oregon	Separate account kept of sums received from each grazing district and lease of public lands. These sums to be paid to the county in which the grazing districts or leased lands are located. If the district or lands are located in more than one county, each county receives an amount proportionate to the land included in this county as compared with the total area of the district or lease. The money is expended by the county court.	Improvements of the grazing district contributing the funds for the benefit of the county in which the grazing district and leased public land is situated.	Same as under Section 10	By county court for benefit of public schools and public roads of the counties.

WILDLIFE PROGRAM OF THE DIVISION OF GRAZING

A program of wildlife management has been instituted by the Division of Grazing as an important part of the administration of all grazing districts. This program may be divided into four parts: cooperation of the stockmen and the District Advisory Boards; range improvements through the Emergency Conservation Work of the Division; cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey in setting aside game ranges to be used by both domestic livestock and game; and State plans for wildlife such as the New Mexico and Oregon plans.

Protection of wildlife on the western range lands has been practiced by many stockmen for as many years as their stock have grazed on those lands. To them, it is not a new idea that came into being with the establishment of game ranges or grazing districts. The stockman has given this protection for years. But heretofore he has not been organized and he has been wrongly charged with being a natural enemy of wildlife because he needed a range for his cattle and sheep. He did need this range. He needs it still. But he is willing and glad to give preference in respect to a certain amount of forage for the maintenance of a proper balance of wildlife in the grazing districts.

With the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act and the beginnings of regulated use of the public domain there were provided added opportunities for true conservation of wildlife on the public domain by the stockmen through organized channels.

This, then, is the position of those who use and administer the grazing districts. All are agreed that wildlife is a public resource entitled to a place on the public lands of which it is a part. It is recognized that any comprehensive plan for land utilization must take into consideration the wildlife of that region, as the control of wildlife tends to run concurrently with that of the land or water it inhabits.

But just what place is wildlife to occupy on the range lands of the West? How are the opinions, often conflicting, of the stockman, the hunter, and the game interests to be coordinated?

These groups have often had difficulty in initiating or administering any mutually satisfactory wildlife program because of their different approach to the problem. The hunter and wildlife enthusiasts are interested from choice, because they desire a sufficient supply of animals for hunting or recreational purposes. Stockmen are interested from the occupational standpoint, because in some degree

the game and wild animals on their ranges affect their livelihood and profits, as well as because among them are numbered many wildlife enthusiasts.

Without facts, sentiment will settle no problems, adjust no differing viewpoints. The only justified programs for wildlife management are those of benefit to all concerned. Fairness and knowledge are the two essentials that need to be applied to the question, and if these are applied, the results will be of benefit to every one.

The various steps taken by the Division of Grazing for a practical solution of this problem are set forth here.

From an individual standpoint, the ranchers and livestock men are themselves the greatest conservators of wildlife in the West. Many of the large ranches are literally game reserves and bird refuges where grouse, sage hens, pheasants, deer, and antelope abound and are afforded such protection as the owners of the ranches on which they roam are able to give them, as well as food and water.

A brief list of some of the outstanding protectors of wildlife among stockmen is given. The following persons were named by a cooperating agency of the Division of Grazing, the U. S. Biological Survey, as men interested and aiding in wildlife conservation.

Frank Parsons, Weston, Colorado. - Member of the Colorado State Board of Livestock Inspection Commissioners. Ranges cattle in this area and is an ardent enthusiast on protection of wild turkeys and deer.

Frank Goss, manages the Butler pasture south of Pueblo, Colo., running cattle therein, and is an ardent enthusiast on protection of antelope.

Edward Mills, Hartsel, Colorado. - An ardent enthusiast on all game matters, antelope particularly, running sheep central Colorado.

Painter Bros., Roggen, Colorado. - World renowned breeder of purebred Herefords; strongly interested in upland game birds and animals, and migratory waterfowl.

R. H. Parker, Julesburg, Colorado. - Large cattle producer, prohibits shooting on his ranch and protects one of the largest herds of antelope in northeastern Colorado.

James G. Brown, past president Colorado Wool Growers Association, Montrose, Colorado;

ardent game enthusiast; runs sheep on western slope of that State.

Tom Stevens, Gunnison, Colorado. - Member of the Colorado State Board of Livestock Inspection Commissioners; runs cattle in the Gunnison Valley and is an ardent big game enthusiast.

Trinchera Livestock Co. Fort Garland, Colorado. - For years have protected a miniature big game preserve on their holdings on the west slope of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. (Elk, buffalo, mule deer, white-tailed deer, upland game birds, including turkeys.)

Denning & Clark, Spencer, Idaho. - Instrumental in having established a State sagehen preserve in Idaho.

Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Idaho. - Vitally interested in upland game. They carry on their operation in such a way to give wildlife consideration.

Andrew Little, Emmett, Idaho. - Vitally interested in upland game.

Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, New Mexico. - President of American National Livestock Association. Vitally interested in all forms of game conservation and zealously guarding an antelope herd on the Bell Ranch, eastern New Mexico.

Doug. Pryor, Blocksburg, California. - Vice President, California Wool Growers Association, Mendocino County, California; an ardent big game enthusiast.

Dr. E. E. Brownell, c/o W. P. Wing California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California; spent his life in California with domestic stock and in connection with wildlife in the mountainous sections of our country. He secured sufficient funds to get antelope and place them in the Grand Canyon National Park where they formerly did not exist.

Frank C. Clark, Laytonville, California. - A big game enthusiast of that part of California and long connected with the sheep industry having holdings in Mendocino County.

Harry J. Saxton, San Simon Valley, Arizona. - Formerly President of Arizona Cattle Growers Association; an ardent big game enthusiast as affecting wildlife in eastern Arizona.

Other interesting examples of conservation of wildlife among stockmen are:

J O Ranch, Southeastern Montana owned by C. D. and Julian Terrett is a game refuge. On this ranch are to be found deer, antelope, sage hens, pintail grouse, Chinese pheasants and ducks.

Baca Grant No. 4: Deer and elk abound on these 100,000 acres in the Santa Rosa Valley where they are given protection.

In the Red Bluff country of north central California there are two large private ranches which feed 28,000 deer.

Charles J. Belden, Pitchfork Ranch, Wyoming, is well known for his interest in and protection of antelope. He recently shipped 23 antelope by airplane to stock forests in the East. Two of the antelope were sent by the Hindenburg to Germany to start a similar herd there.

"It is perhaps not always realized that the introduction of livestock has actually increased the numbers and distribution of game and wildlife in some areas," Mr. A. A. Nichol wrote recently in "The American Cattle Producer." "An example of this is in the extensive areas of northern Arizona, particularly on the limestone and volcanic soils, where the construction of dams and water holes by the stockmen has brought doves, ducks, and songbirds in great numbers where originally there were none. The range of mule deer has increased greatly in extent and in uniformity of distribution by the development of watering places in the juniper and blue-grama areas."

Additional benefits of this kind will be derived from the Division of Grazing, ECW, improvements in grazing districts by the CCC camps which are proving of value to wildlife as well as to livestock. Through these CCC camps the Division is developing additional water for the use of animals on the range; it is fencing definite ranges assigned to the various types of use; it removes plants poisonous to animals in infested areas; and it is making surveys upon which to base range management plans to take care of game animals as well as livestock. Through the water developments, a far better distribution of the forage resources is being effected, resulting in a net increase in the amount of feed available for all types of animals using the range. By fencing, domestic animals can be excluded from ranges which may be desired for the sole use of wildlife. In brief, the entire CCC program of the Division is planned to increase the forage resources, from which the native wildlife of the regions will receive proportionate benefits.

COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

In cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey, the Division has begun a program of wildlife conservation through the establishment of game ranges to be managed cooperatively by both agencies.

Ten areas containing an approximate total of 10,000,000 acres have been agreed upon, and Executive orders have been issued establishing

the following:

Desert Game Range, Nevada

May 20, 1936

Fort Peck Game Range, Montana

December 11, 1936

Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada

December 21, 1936

Establishment of other ranges should be complete within a short time. Under the terms of these orders, the right to forage resources of the lands will be reserved for a definite number of wildlife, with the remaining forage to be utilized by domestic animals. The Division has also fully cooperated with the Bureau of Biological Survey in the establishment of refuges for waterfowl and game, which will be administered entirely by the Bureau of Biological Survey. These refuges are:

Red Rock Lakes Refuge, Montana

April 22, 1935

Enlarged September 4, 1935

Lake Bowdoin Refuge, Montana

February 14, 1936

Minidoka Wildlife Refuge, Idaho

July 17, 1936

Pathfinder Wildlife Refuge, Wyoming

August 1, 1936

Winnemucca Lake Migratory Bird Refuge,
Nevada

August 19, 1936

Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, Oregon

December 21, 1936

The New Mexico Plan

The Secretary of the Interior on August 21, 1935, approved Division of Grazing Circular No. 3 entitled "Special Rules for Grazing Districts in New Mexico", which embodies the so-called New Mexico plan. This plan provides for representation by the wildlife interests of the State upon the advisory boards whose functions are to assist in the administration of all grazing areas of the State.

Provisions are also made for the establishment of game and bird refuges in grazing districts; allowance for a reasonable utilization by wildlife in allotting range resources; and for preference to be given wildlife in such areas determined by the Secretary of the Interior, upon consideration of all interests involved, to be better adapted to production of wildlife than to domestic stock.

This plan has met with the approval of the varied interests in New Mexico where stockmen have always been very active in conserving wildlife. Under State supervision and control with the very effective cooperation of local stockmen New Mexico has built up one of the finest mountain sheep herds in the United States. About 20 years ago the mountain sheep were all but exterminated in the Antelope Springs area of the Hatcher Mountains, but the herd has been successfully rebuilt on the public domain with the aid of the stockmen.

"The New Mexico Plan" follows in full:

In addition to the regularly elected district advisors for each grazing district established under the Taylor Grazing Act in New Mexico, there is hereby authorized to be appointed one district advisor in each grazing district to represent wildlife and recreational resources. Such district advisor shall have the same qualifications as the elected advisors, except that he need not be an owner of livestock, and he shall be nominated by the Land Use Committee of the New Mexico State Planning Board. This district advisor may be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in the same manner and form as the other district advisors.

The utilization of grazing district lands by domestic livestock shall be in accord with the following fundamental principles for conservation and propagation of wildlife and other natural resources upon the public domain:

- (a) Carrying Capacity to Provide for Game. In estimating carrying capacities of public domain ranges and in allotment of numbers of domestic stock to be grazed within any grazing district, allowance shall be made for reasonable utilization by wildlife.
- (b) Game and Bird Refuges. Game refuges necessary for adequate protection and restocking of game animals and game birds may be established within any grazing district, the location and size of such refuges to be determined so far as possible in cooperation with grazing district permittees.
- (c) Areas Best Suited to Wildlife Production. Upon such areas as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, upon consideration of all interests involved, to be of higher value for and better adapted to production of wildlife than to domestic stock, preference shall be given to such higher use.
- (d) Game Animals To Be Limited. If or when game animals shall become overabundant to an extent detrimental to the range and forage thereon, the State or Federal laws will be invoked to limit by removal through hunting or otherwise the game animals on such overpopulated area until a reasonable number has been attained.
- (e) Game Law Observance. All permittees on grazing districts shall be required to comply with all State and Federal game laws, and local officials of the Department of the Interior shall cooperate with State officials in the enforcement of State game laws and regulations.

- (f) Administration. Provisions for the observance of game regulations shall be included in each grazing permit.

In conformity with these principles the State Game Commission should prepare and submit to the Land Use Committee of the New Mexico State Planning Board a game management plan or any modification of any game management plan theretofore adopted for any grazing district, which plan after approval by the Land Use Committee of the New Mexico State Planning Board may constitute the State's official plan for wildlife management within such district or area and after such plan is approved by the Secretary the administration and operations under the Taylor Grazing Act in that district or area involved shall conform to such plan.

The State Science Commission, which is now charged with the duties of preservation of the archeological, ethnological, paleontological and other similar scientific resources of the State, may prepare and submit to the Land Use Committee of the New Mexico State Planning Board a program for the preservation of these objects of scientific value, which program may be added to or changed from time to time by the State Science Commission as necessity arises, and this plan after its adoption by the Land Use Committee of the New Mexico Planning Board may constitute the official plan for the State, and the provisions therein shall be binding in all grazing districts after such plan is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Oregon Plan

The Advisory Board of Oregon Grazing District No. 3 adopted and recommended a wildlife program which has now been adopted by the Advisory Board of each of the six grazing districts in Oregon. The Bureau of Biological Survey, the Fish and Game Commission and the Forest Service have all been asked to cooperate in formulating and enforcing a practical, scientific wildlife program, and the State legislature is to be requested to enact such necessary legislation as will enable the different agencies to carry out the program.

The complete plan embodies the following 12 points:

1. That all game laws be vigorously enforced within all grazing districts within the State of Oregon. It is further recommended that all regular employees of the Division of Grazing be appointed as deputy game wardens and authorized to enforce all game laws within the above mentioned grazing districts.

2. That the State Game Commission adopt some practical plan for the scattering of big game in the so-called "critical" big game areas in order to prevent starvation as a result of too heavy concentration.

3. That the State Game Commission adopt a plan of controlled hunting so that all surplus wildlife may be systematically removed the same as surplus livestock are removed.

4. That the State Legislature be requested to enact the necessary legislation to enable the different agencies affected to carry out a practical, scientific, wildlife program.

5. That the Biological Survey be requested to assist in making the studies necessary for the purpose of working out and putting into effect such a wildlife program.

6. That the Biological Survey be requested to take more active measures in the eradication of predatory animals, and the extermination of rodents through a campaign of poisoning.

7. That the cooperation of the Forest Service be solicited in working out a program for those herds customarily using the national forests as summer range and the national ranges as winter range.

8. That all range management plans take into consideration the antelope population and provisions made for a year-round feed supply. And, furthermore, that special consideration be given in protecting the "kidding" grounds during the "kidding" season.

9. That the development or improvement of all necessary natural water holes be used mutually by livestock and wildlife. Water holes are to be fenced off where practical and the water piped to troughs.

10. That the propagation of beaver be encouraged on all public domain areas where the supply of food and water is suitable and that the excess numbers of the animals be systematically "harvested" each year.

11. That the propagation of wild fowl such as sage hens, grouse, and pheasants be encouraged and given proper protection.

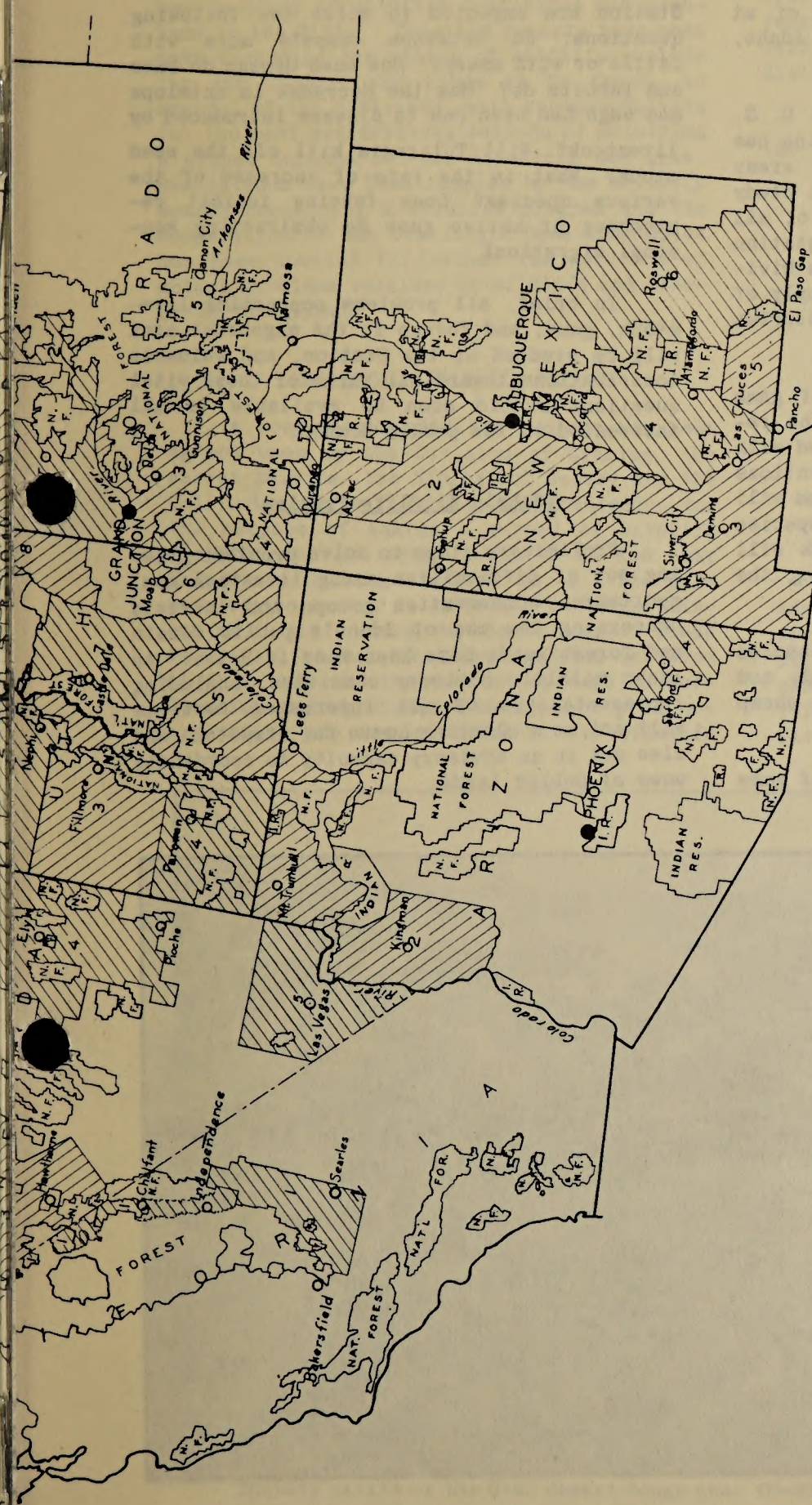
12. That a reasonable sum, to be mutually agreed upon between the State Game Commission and the Grazing Service, derived from the sale of hunting licenses, which are to be used within the grazing districts, be set aside by the State Game Commission for the purpose of range improvements, purchase of salt, etc., so that wildlife will thus bear its proportionate share of range administration and improvements along with the livestock industry.

Experiments at the Squaw Butte Station

One of the problems studied at the Squaw Butte Experiment Station is to see if livestock, game, and grass can all three be brought back to a range which is now almost entirely lacking in game and sorely depleted of its former livestock population and grass cover.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF GRAZING
GRAZING DISTRICTS UNDER TAYLOR GRAZING ACT





FIELD HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICE ALSO REGIONAL OFFICE REGION 2

- REGIONAL OFFICE
- REGIONAL OFFICE
- ▨ ESTABLISHED GRAZING DISTRICTS
- - - PROPOSED GRAZING DISTRICTS
- REGION BOUNDARY
- N.F. NATIONAL FOREST
- I.R. INDIAN RESERVATION

This Station consists of 16,000 acres under the joint management of the Division of Grazing and the Oregon Experiment Station at Burns, Oregon. Studies are to be made both on this area and in a working area surrounding the Station, which is representative of at least 30,000,000 acres in Oregon, Idaho, Northern Utah, Nevada, and California.

Under a joint agreement with the U. S. Biological Survey, the Experiment Station has been studying the wildlife on adjacent areas for the past eight months. A thorough study is being made of present distribution of all native game. A game census of the station area will soon be completed through the Division of Grazing, ECW. A year-round supply of water has been provided and forage inventories have been completed.

Next spring all native species of game not now represented on the area will be replanted. With the area properly stocked with livestock, and properly watered, observations will be made as to whether or not the game will stay and reproduce. A few introduced species of game not competitive with livestock will also be introduced, the main one being the Hungarian Partridge.

Food habits and needs of all game species competitive with livestock will be made and also comparisons made with cattle and sheep food habits and needs.

Disease and nutritional problems of game

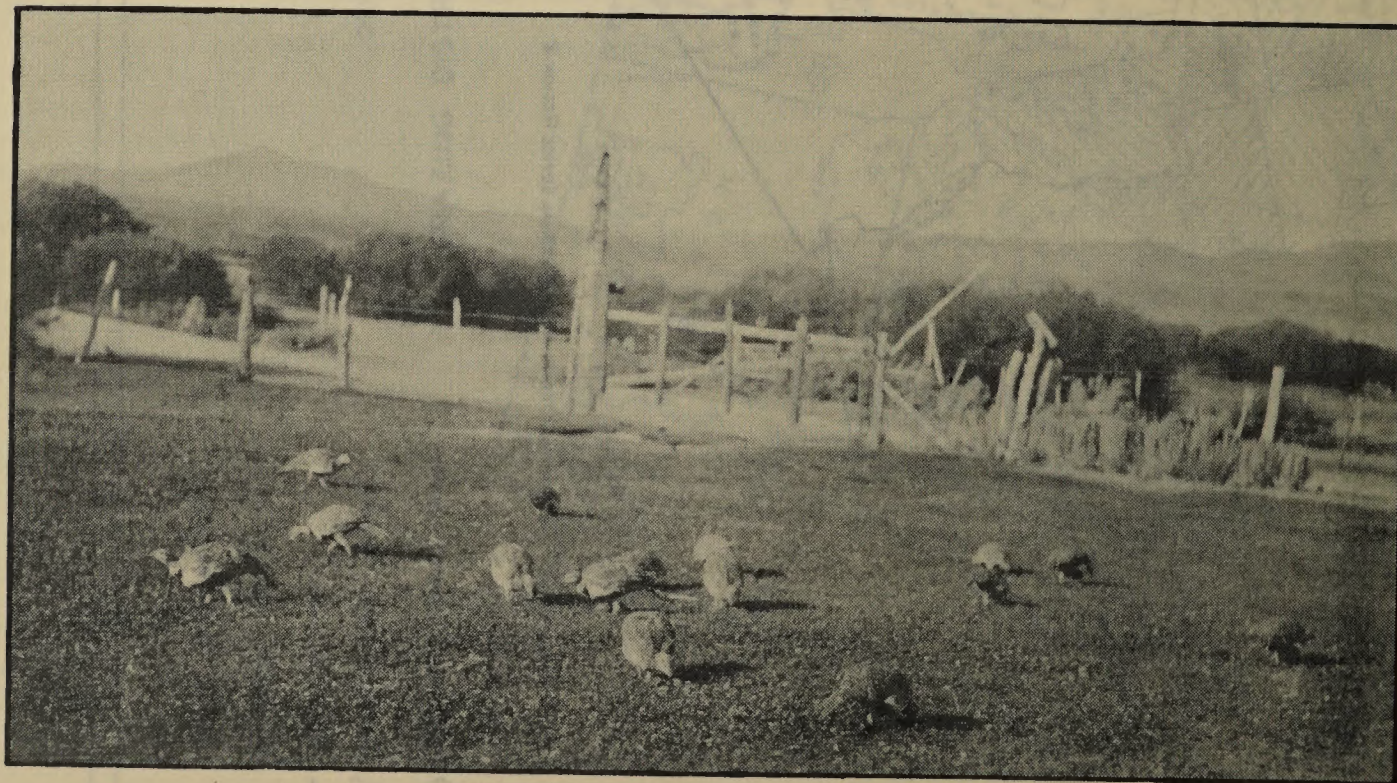
can be studied at the veterinary and chemical laboratories at the Station and the Oregon State College at Corvallis.

Research and surveys conducted at the Station are expected to solve the following questions: Do antelope compete more with cattle or with sheep? How much damage do rats and rabbits do? Has the decrease in antelope and sage hen been due to disease introduced by livestock? Will Tularemia kill off the seed stock? What is the rate of increase of the various species? Does fencing inhibit restocking of native game by obstructing seasonal migration?

In brief, all problems concerning livestock, game, and forage in the sagebrush area will be studied at the Station, and valuable contributions toward all three of these vital questions should soon be available to all interested in the public domain.

Idaho's Wildlife Problem

Preliminary steps to solve problems growing out of difficulties among livestock men, sportsmen, conservation groups and tourists concerning the use of Idaho's public domain and forest lands have been made in Boise. An Idaho wildlife advisory committee, including representatives of all interested factions will act as a clearing house for disputes, and also act in an advisory capacity to coordinate uses of public lands.



Sage hens are tame as domestic chickens on the ranch of J. M. Prunty of Nevada Grazing District No. 1. The sage hens are "grazing" here on the lawn of the Prunty home near Charleston.

Reports on Wildlife in Utah

The advisory boards of the grazing districts in Utah have appointed committees to make a study of wildlife conditions and problems in the State. Detailed reports have been made regarding the status of wildlife including the numbers and kinds to be found, in several of the districts, with recommendations for the most satisfactory methods of obtaining a proper balance between livestock and game. Resolutions have been adopted by the Advisory Boards concerning a wildlife program and the cooperation of the Utah State Game Commission has been invited to further the solution of mutual problems relative to wildlife and livestock management.

California Wildlife Survey

A cooperative wildlife project has been agreed upon by the Division of Grazing, the Forest Service, the Biological Survey and the California State Fish and Game Commission for the purpose of making a survey of wildlife wintering on the range included in and near California Grazing District No. 2. The purpose of the survey is to obtain facts pertaining to wildlife using the winter range. These facts will be furnished the agencies involved so that this information can be used in formulating a comprehensive management plan coordinating the use of domestic and wildlife

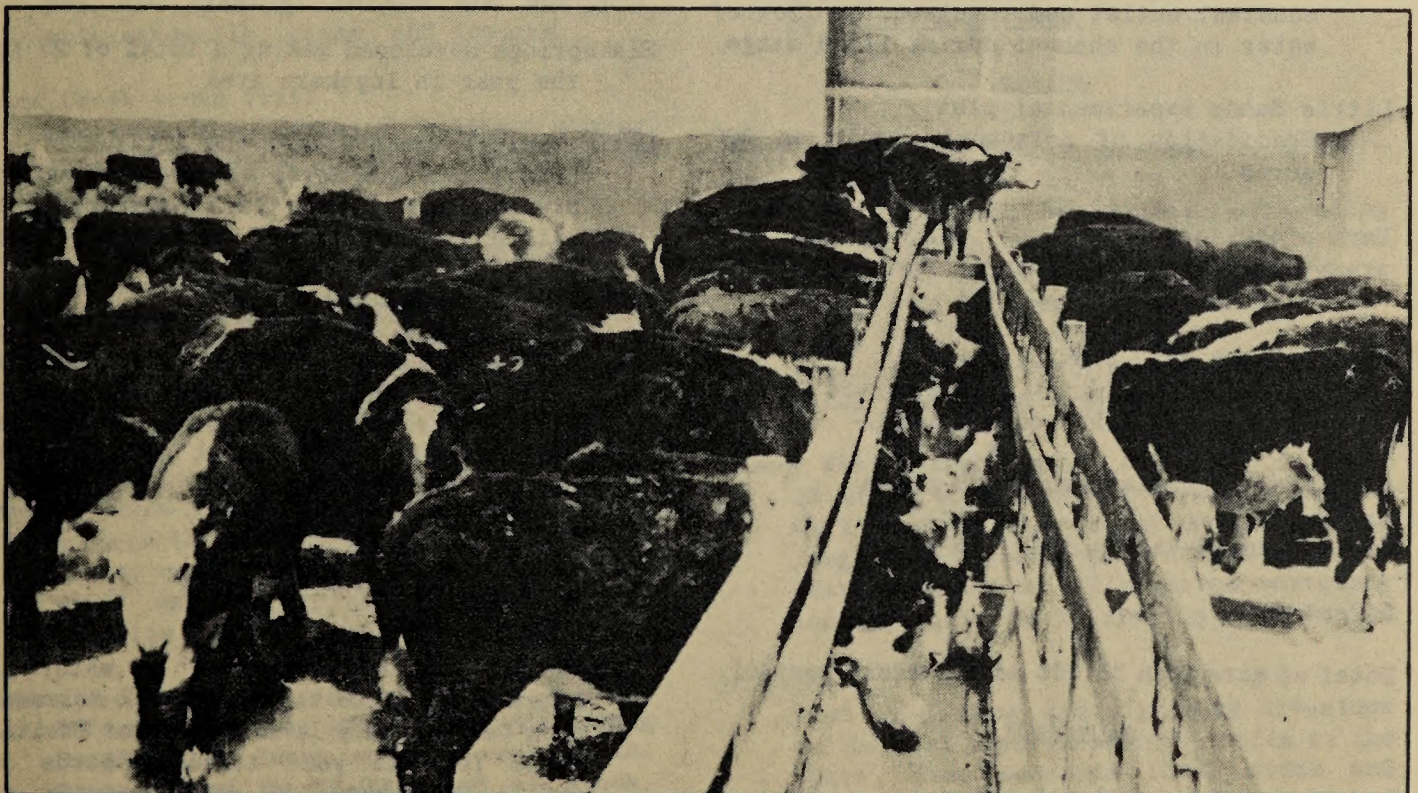
grazing.

The vast acreage of winter range in this area makes it impossible to cover the entire territory in one season so it was decided to cover that portion that could reasonably be reached in a radius from the two Division of Grazing CCC camps--Camp Secret Valley, Litchfield, and Camp Juniper Flat at Likely.

The plan of work consists in general of the following:

1. Training of ECW enrollees who will assist in the surveys.
2. Determination of migratory routes.
3. Outlining areas consisting of winter range.
4. Obtaining a census of wildlife including deer, antelope, sage grouse, and any other game animals or birds found within the area.
5. Making notes of predatory animals.
6. Observing the condition of forage and its relation to wildlife as a winter food.
7. Noting physical condition of game animals throughout the winter grazing season.

Resolutions have also been adopted by the advisory boards of Montana, Nevada, and California with reference to wildlife and predatory animal control. Members of the Boards have expressed enthusiasm and interest in the wildlife problem and are endeavoring to aid the Division in its program.



Thirsty cattle on the Utah desert range near DG-29, Delta, Utah, do not have to wander far from their grazing ground in search of water. The watering troughs around which the cattle are gathered and the well from which the troughs are filled are part of the water development program of Camp Delta which is proving of great benefit to the range and stockmen who use it.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK UNDER
THE DIVISION OF GRAZING

Since they began full operation during the fall of 1935, the 45 CCC camps operated by the Division of Grazing have been engaged in an extensive range improvement program. The selection of projects has been carefully supervised and finally made with the assistance of local stockmen through the Advisory Boards. A summary of accomplishments was given in a previous issue of The Grazing Bulletin, but to the average resident of the public land area such a presentation may not clearly define just what is being done in his neighborhood. Space does not permit a full description of all the work accomplished, but in the following summary by State you will note the outstanding work projects of the past six months.

ARIZONA

Survey of water resources of the Arizona Strip.

Bull Rush truck trail.

Cedar Knoll dam.

Lost Lake diversion and flood control dam.
Part of the Coyote Wash erosion project.
Will impound 3,600 acre-feet of flood water. The dyke will be provided with a constant outlet and regulate the flow of water in the channel during flood stage.

Little Sandy experimental plot.
Eradication of poisonous plants on 200 acres.

Yava stock tank.
Water depth of eight feet, covering several acres.

Little Sandy soil erosion project.
Covers 15,900 acres. 8,000 lineal feet of diversion ditches constructed.

Round-Valley Winieup road, 28 miles.

Kingman-Round-Valley road, 23 miles.

5 reservoirs.

Total of more than 38 755 acres rodent control.

CALIFORNIA

Mud Flat truck trail, 12 miles.
Furnishes an all year road of great value in moving stock from winter to summer range. Includes timber bridge construction and culvert.

Shinn Ranch truck trail, 14 miles.
Opens a large valley formerly accessible to trucks only by long, tedious route.

Petes spring developed with 2,000 gallon storage tank.

Hagata spring developed with flow of 120 gallons per hour.

Horse Lake Willow Creek telephone line.
Serves an isolated area which is often snowbound and without outside communication, and of great assistance in fire protection.

Cold Springs truck trail.
Aids 18 stockmen and eliminates a day in travel to shipping point.

Rock spring and reservoir.
25,000 gallon capacity. Serves cattle and wildlife such as mule deer, quail, antelope, sage hens, ducks, geese which abound in the area. The overflow aids vegetation.

Coyote spring.
Flow of five gallons per minute. Two reservoirs with 110,000 gallon capacity utilize the overflow.

Four wells.

Six springs developed making a total of 27 for the year in Inyokern area.

Drift fence between Likely and Alturas.
Protects 50,000 acres of grazing land and provides stock drive trail. Also prevents cattle from drifting onto Highway 395.

Madeline-Adin road, 32 miles.
Shortens the distance between Madeline and Adin by 45 miles. Road affords means of transporting food to men and animals at nearby ranches which often snowbound. Also facilitates movement of cattle to the market and the range.

COLORADO

Nine reservoirs.
Furnish 2,000,000 gallons of water at intervals of five miles on stock driveway from Delta county line to West of Fruita, ample for all year trailing herds of cattle and hundreds of thousands of sheep, as well as water for spring, fall, and winter grazing use.

Glade Park separating corral.
Acclaimed by stockmen as the most complete set-up known. Has three connecting corrals covering one-half an acre with cutting chute for sheep. Well furnishes

500 gallons of chemically pure water per hour. Eight galvanized iron watering troughs each of two barrel capacity are furnished with water piped from a 1,000 gallon capacity tank.

Conn Creek truck trail.

Opens up Roan Plateau, one of the best grazing sections of the Western Slope.

Transfer Park truck trail and bridge.

Makes accessible for trucks a grazing region before only reached by pack trains. Supplies can now be trucked to Transfer Park, summer range headquarters.

Eradication of poisonous weeds, 10,000 acres.

Of great value to 300 sheepmen, in saving their herds.

Series of trails in Roubideau and Cottonwood Canyons which have opened up formerly inaccessible ranges.

Book Cliff range erosion control.

75 check dams built along small washes to hold run-off from rains before reaching deeper erosions. Led by series of diversion ditches to lakes. Six large retaining ponds assist in controlling the water. Stock driveways have been constructed over the whole area.

Five wells.

Two are flowing. Others are equipped with windmills, tanks, and troughs.

Bates Creek truck trail.

Shortens the distance between summer range and winter feeding ground by 20 miles.

Nelson Creek-Naturita Flats truck trail.

Another link in the system of truck trails and stock driveways in the western part of San Miguel county connecting seasonal ranges and shipping points.

IDAHO

Bachman Grade truck trail, 10 miles.

A range to railhead truck trail to Owyhee county seat, Murphy, one of the largest stock shipping points in the country. Benefits 100 stockmen.

Triangle-Jordan truck trail.

This is a section of the link connecting Southwestern Idaho and the rest of the State. Used by 70,000 head of stock.

Reynolds-Snake River truck trail.

Serves as a farm-to-market road for small ranchers as well as making accessible a vast area of public domain.

Pack trail across the Bruneau River.

This saves a 30 mile trail for stockmen.

Four reservoirs.

Developed in areas where livestock had previously been lost because of lack of water.

Four springs developed with reservoir capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Total of 11 reservoirs in Hagerman area which with roads and loading stations cut stockmen's costs as much as 75 percent.

Four desert roads reconditioned, enabling range to be reached more easily.

Lower Yahoo loading station.

Aided 40 sheepmen in hauling water to their sheep. The water capacity at the loading station was increased from 22,000 to 200,000 gallons. About 23 loads of 800 gallons per load were hauled daily at an average saving of \$81.24 per day.

Crows Nest truck trail, 12.5 miles.

Used by more than 100,000 sheep. This road enabled 23 truck loads of hay to be taken in to ewes and lambs which were trapped by snow. Trucks could not pass over the old road and a large percent of the sheep would have perished.

Cricket control.

4,240 acres were dusted enabling many ranchers to double their crops in 1936, most of the crops having been destroyed by crickets in 1935.

NEVADA

Drift fence from Battle Mountain to Lander-Eureka county line, 24 miles.

Labor furnished by Division of Grazing and material by stockmen, county and State. Of value to stockmen in northern Lander and Eureka counties and also protects highway. Construction included digging 8,000 post holes and 16 wire gates leading to highway.

Jersey Valley truck trail, 59 miles.

32 miles completed and 40 miles graded. Will connect four major stock grazing ranges and furnish year round road. Also serves Department of Commerce emergency landing field by furnishing road to it.

10 wells.

Used by grazing and migratory livestock on the most important stock trails in the State. Also benefits local stock and stock on the drive. Water tanks and troughs also included. One well has a flow of 350 gallons per hour.

Whitehouse Springs.

On main stock driveway in Humboldt county. Watering and resting place for cattle and sheep.

Cricket control.

Enormous savings in vegetation and protection for city of Carlin from infestation of crickets.

Pine Valley drift fence and Roberts Mountain fence.

Keeps cattle which graze on the west side of Sulphur Springs range from drifting to the alkaline waters in upper Pine Valley. Three cattle guards were constructed.

Midland trail road from Illapah to Barnes. This 30 mile trail is more than half complete.

NEW MEXICO

Magdalena stock driveway.

Benefits ranchers from Magdalena to as far west as Springerville, Arizona, and as far south as Dusty Beaverhead and Reserve. This driveway serves stockmen who bring their stock to Magdalena one of the most important shipping points in the country. 25,000 sheep and 50,000 cattle shipped annually. Also used herds of sheep going down to the Rio Grande for the lambing season and on their return to summer range. The main Magdalena driveway is about 70 miles long, which with the Datil branch contain about 80,000 acres. Four wells have been completed on the driveway. Four others are to be constructed. Well and holding trap containing 680 acres built on the Datil branch.

Erosion control in the Cox Draw area.

12 large flood irrigation dams now divert the waters onto grasslands. Of benefit to cattle and also antelope and deer which come down from the mountains.

Gibson stock tank.

More than 1,000,000 gallons of water formerly lost through run-off now conserved for benefit of cattle and grazing lands.

Regan truck trail.

Utility route for ranchers who were isolated from motor traffic.

Rodent control.

Total of 2,537,227 acres.

Willow Springs flood irrigation and erosion project.

One of the largest erosion dams in the State. Will flood irrigate about 600 acres of grassland. Dam is 1,600 feet long and 16 feet at its deepest. Six miles of terrace spread the water.

Oscura-Mockingbird Gap road.

26 miles in Lincoln and Socorro counties. Of service to 25 counties and shortens the distance from Mockingbird Gap to Carrizozo by nearly 35 miles.

OREGON

Truck trail from Paisley to Yellowstone Highway, 26 miles.

Saves 20 miles of travel.

Truck trail from Yellowstone Highway and Freemont Highway.

Opens up large grazing unit of great value to stockmen.

Drift fence.

Divides public domain from national forest.

100 miles of desert road reconditioned.

Fencing 16,000 acres of Squaw Butte Experiment Station and preparation of Station for operation, including construction of corrals, barns, buildings.

Gathering material for telephone lines, corrals, stock guards, logs for salt troughs, etc., including cutting of 20,000 posts for fence and pasture fencing.

UTAH

Seventeen Mile reservoir.

Storage capacity of 750,000 gallons. Makes available a grazing area formerly not used because of lack of water.

Coyote Knoll reservoir.

Stock watering reservoir of primary importance on the trail to the West of the Juab desert.

Cedar Mountain stock driveway.

Protects 250,000 sheep and several thousand cattle from areas infested with poisonous plants.

Buckhorn-San Rafael truck trail and bridge.

Replaces pack trails and old wagon road almost impassable by motor with good road. It is 95 percent complete and includes a bridge with a 160 foot span, across the San Rafael river which was often impassable in spring high-water season and winter season. Opens up new grazing territory formerly limited in use due to inaccessibility and lack of water.

Cherry Creek road.

First section of a trunk road extending from Jericho westward through the heart of the winter range to the Nevada State line.

Davis water development.

A mile and a half of two and three inch pipe carrying water for stock near Tooele. Will open up three new grazing ranges and benefit 50 stockmen and 50,000 sheep.

32 reservoirs.

Death Canyon road, 20 miles.

Of great economic value to 25 sheep outfits and 70,000 sheep which use the road each fall.

West water spring.

Supply increased from 40,000 to 70,000 gallons per day. Furnishes the town of Blanding with pure drinking water.

Powder Wash truck trail, 18 miles.

Of great value to stockmen and residents of southern part of District No. 8.

Kanarra Mountain stock trail.

Includes a 33 foot wooden bridge over a 26 foot gulch saving many miles of travel and eliminating loss of thousands of sheep in heavy brush. Of benefit to 175 stockmen and 150,000 sheep.

Blanding-Montezuma truck trail.

Opens large sheep and cattle range on Mustang Mesa, Alkali Canyon, and Montezuma Creek. These ranges formerly accessible only by saddle and pack horses. Reservoirs, wells and springs are being developed in the area.

WYOMING

3 reservoirs completed of the proposed series of reservoirs on the Worland Ten Sleep driveway.

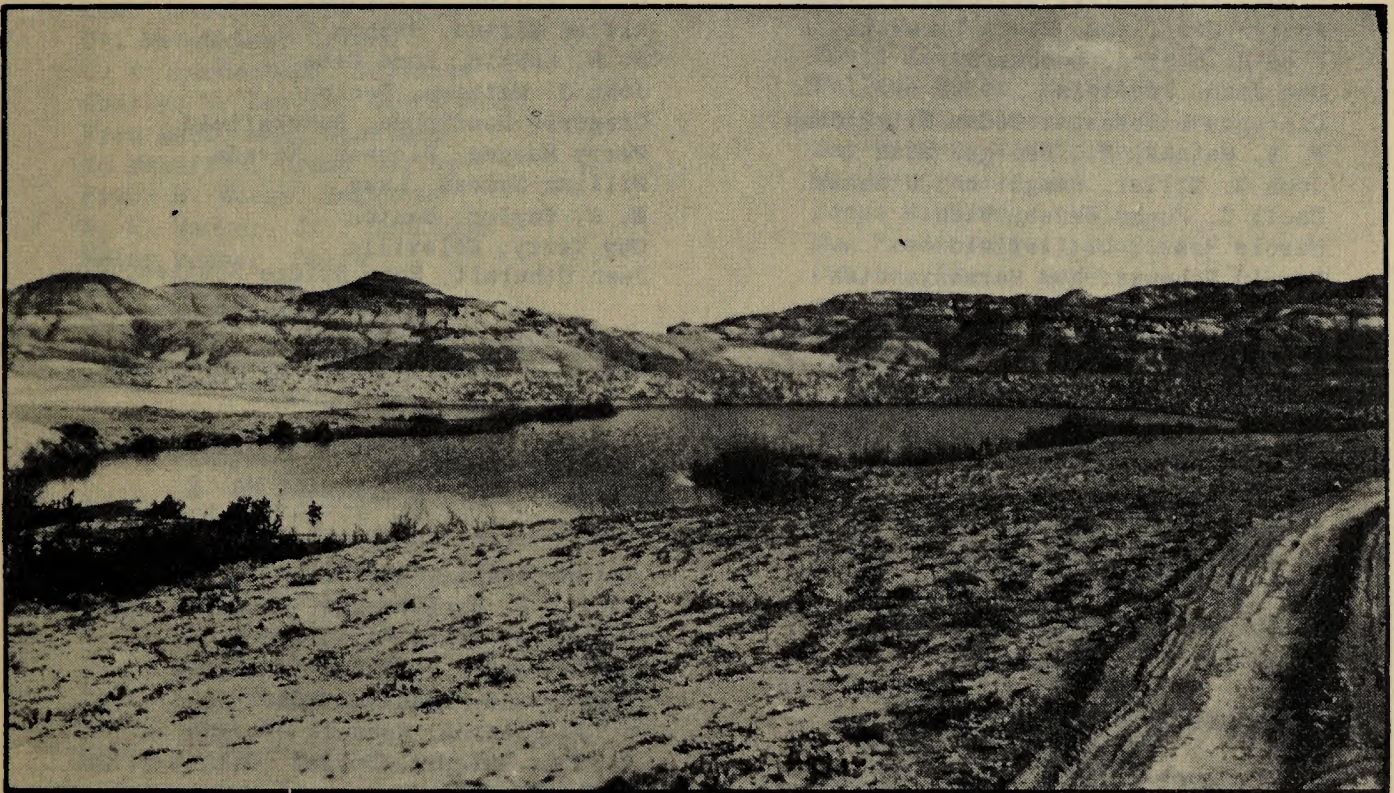
11 stock-watering reservoirs with 135.7 acre feet capacity completed.

Laddie Creek-Hyattville truck trail.

17 miles or 76% completed. Construction includes several bridges with span in excess of 10 feet, rock and wood culverts, cattle guards, etc.. This trail benefits 50 stockmen with 10,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle and provides a means of moving supplies to and from the winter range on the public domain to the summer range in the Big Horn Mountains.

Five Mile Creek range fence.

Eight miles of this 20 mile fence have been completed. It will keep separate group grazing allotments, keep stock from drifting out of the territory allotted the group, and separate spring and fall range. It will serve 23 stockmen who control 40,000 sheep and 3,000 cattle.



Water in the desert. This reservoir, No. 13 Big Horn County, Wyoming, is of benefit to 20 stockmen who control 20,000 sheep and 2,000 cattle. The capacity is 16.3 acre-feet and the drainage area covers 3,000 acres. The reservoir is formed by an earth dam 471 feet long, having a maximum height of 12 feet, constructed across a normally dry draw. It is the work of enrollees from DG-25, Basin, Wyoming, who spent 2,143 man days in its construction.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE SOUTHERN
PACIFIC LAND COMPANY

A cooperative agreement with the Southern Pacific Land Company was signed by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Walters, December 18, 1936. The agreement became effective January 1, 1937, and will continue in effect until and including December 31, 1937.

The purpose of the agreement is better administration of grazing lands. Authorization is given by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), known as the Taylor Grazing Act, which provides for "cooperative agreements to accomplish the purposes of this

Act."

All checkerboard lands of the Southern Pacific Land Company in Nevada and Utah are affected.

The agreement provides for the exchange of land by grouping or otherwise for the year 1937 to provide practical ranges for licensees and lessees. Title to the lands is not affected. Individual exchanges of use are worked out between the regional grazer upon recommendation of the district advisors and the railroad land department.

DISTRICT ADVISORS

Arizona Grazing District No. 1

Chas. C. Anderson, Glendale, Utah
L. U. Chamberlain, Kanab, Utah
Earl A. Childers, Short Creek
LeRoy H. Cox, St. George, Utah
Ray Esplin, St. George, Utah
Alex Findlay, Kanab, Utah
John F. Findlay, St. George, Utah
Lindau Foremaster, St. George, Utah
Ensign Griffiths, Mount Trumbull
Fred C. Heaton, Moccasin
Dan Judd, Fredonia
Clarence Lamoreaux, Cedar City, Utah
W. B. Mathis, St. George, Utah
John C. Miller, Panguitch, Utah
Cecil C. Pugh, Kanab, Utah
Harold Reber, Littlefield
Donald Schmutz, New Harmony, Utah
John H. Schmutz, St. George, Utah
Royal B. Woolley, Odgen, Utah

Arizona Grazing District No. 2

Gus Duncan, Kingman
Wm. A. Epperson, Chloride
I. L. Hart, Seligman
E. L. Jameson, Kingman
John M. Neal, Kingman
Tommy Walker, Kingman
T. G. Walter, Yucca

Arizona Grazing District No. 4

A. J. Bryce, Pima
Thomas Cauthen, Clifton
J. B. Cook, Willcox
Harry A. Day, Duncan
L. C. Knape, Bowie
Marion Lee, Thatcher
Porter McEuen, Fort Thomas
Leslie Montierth, Fort Thomas
J. M. Smith, Central
J. M. Wilson, Safford

California Grazing District No. 1

A. J. Alexander, Onyx
Leonard Bidart, Bakersfield
P. Sumner Brown, Kernville
John Dangberg, Minden, Nevada
Henry Evans, Jr., Bishop
Delbert Fallon, Yerington, Nevada
Edward Fulstone, Topaz
C. W. Fulton, Bridgeport
Alfred Giraud, Bishop
J. H. Lubkin, Lone Pine
John J. Mathieu, Benton
Gregorio Mendiburu, Bakersfield
Perry Morgan, Wichman, Nevada
William Symons, Laws
E. G. Taylor, Benton
Guy Terry, Coleville
Jean Uthuralt, Poso Bridge Station,
Bakersfield
J. I. Waggy, Bakersfield
Elmer S. Wedertz, Wellington, Nevada
N. J. Williams, Caliente

California Grazing District No. 2

Antone Avilla, Bieber
Victor F. Christensen, Likely
George M. Clark, Alturas
P. S. Dorris, Alturas
Andy Duque, Reno, Nevada
J. J. Fleming, Wendel
Fred E. Galeppi, Doyle
Arthur Harris, Eagleville
Frank Iverson, Bieber
Jim McClelland, Standish
L. E. McCulley, Cedarville
Ivie McGarva, Likely
James Marr, Ravendale
Frank Murphy, Eagleville
Harry Schadler, Fort Bidwell
H. B. Stephens, Fort Bidwell

Colorado Grazing District No. 1

Horace Coltharp, Vernal
Malvin Crawford, Meeker
Tom Cuddy, Fruita
John Kenney, Meeker
Walter Oldland, Rio Blanco
Carl Osborn, Fruita
Gust Pappas, Rifle
R. H. Pitchforth, Salt Lake City, Utah
Roy Templeton, Maybell
Alex Urie, Pagoda
John A. Wilcoxson, De Beque
Carl Wood, Rifle

Colorado Grazing District No. 2

J. W. Holland, Wolcott
Andrew Lindstrom, Dillon
Alex McDermott, Steamboat Springs
Charles P. Murphy, Spicer
M. E. Noonan, Kremmling
A. M. Powell, Clark
George Steele, Parshall
George Watson, Eagle
John F. White, Cowdrey

Colorado Grazing District No. 3

Bruce Blackstock, Gunnison
H. Bert Ennor, Grand Junction
Orville Fender, Carbondale
W. T. Freeman, Montrose
Leon Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss
Uri Hotchkiss, Colona
S. C. Lauderback, Snowmass
Charles N. Leslie, Glade Park
Fred MacDonald, Gunnison
Ed Mahaffey, Grand Valley
Frank H. Means, Saguache
N. H. Meeker, Jr., Gunnison
Kelso Musser, Delta
G. L. Noren, Silt
S. J. Phillips, Ridgway
W. S. Whinnery, Lake City
Grant Youmans, Powderhorn

Colorado Grazing District No. 4

Edgar Bray, Redvale
John Harris, Laplata, New Mexico
Joseph B. Hersch, Pagosa Springs
Charles Jacobs, Norwood
W. R. McCabe, Dolores
Harry Morgan, Dolores
Chester J. Petty, Durango
Marion Ray, Nucla
Harry Rogers, Dolores
John Rogers, Norwood
John Shahan, Chromo
George Standifird, Fruita
Ethan A. Tracy, Norwood
W. W. Wallace, Mancos

Colorado Grazing District No. 6

Waller Barnes, Lily
George C. Bassett, Greystone

Sam Carr, Greystone
R. J. Conway, Craig
A. W. Dickinson, Rock Springs
Walter Ducey, Craig
W. W. McWilliams, Craig
John J. Sherman, Craig
F. Harold Spragg, Baggs, Wyoming
Chauncey L. Storms, Craig
W. E. Sweet, Greystone
Louis Visintainer, Craig
Stanley J. Wyatt, Craig

Idaho Grazing District No. 1

Charles Abbott, Hagerman
Joe Asdale, Three Creek
J. O. Beck, Mayfield
Lawrence Bettis, Gannett
T. J. Booth, Boise
J. Ervin Condit, Bliss
Sherman Glenn, Ola
Charles V. Harris, Sheaville, Oregon
Roland J. Hawes, Three Creek
Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home
Ambrose A. Maher, Cliffs
Forbes Thos. Massie, Caldwell
Chauncey Payne, Emmett
Harry B. Soulen, Weiser
J. A. Tarter, Weiser
Asa L. Williams, Boise
George Zapp, Nampa

Idaho Grazing District No. 2

Scott Allred, Gannett
Wallace Baker, Dietrich
Hassel Blankenship, Hailey
Dan Cavanagh, Twin Falls
Max D. Cohn, Arimo
Jesse H. Dredge, Malad
Don Fredericksen, Gooding
Charles Irwin, Heyburn
Milton T. Jones, Malad
E. U. McIntire, Kimberly
John McMurray, Oakley
Angus MacRae, Paul
Fred Martin, Shoshone
B. Thomas Morris, Pocatello
Elmer Nielson, Wendell
A. D. Pierce, Malta
Thomas C. Stanford, Carey
W. J. Tapper, Richfield
Joe Thompson, Bliss

Idaho Grazing District No. 3

A. Rowley Babcock, Moore
Leonard D. Cox, Shelly
Henry Finch, Soda Springs
Archie A. Grover, Springfield
A. M. Hatch, Moreland
John W. Hays, Dubois
William H. Jones, Moore
James Laird, Idaho Falls
John McAfee, Darlington
Ben H. Matkins, Hamer
E. Dean Orme, St. Anthony
John T. Poole, Menan

J. R. Raumaker, Hamer
Paul Spalding, American Falls
Fred Woodie, Howe

Idaho Grazing District No. 4

Thomas E. Campbell, Clayton
Bert Coates, Chilly
Ora Cockrell, May
Vern A. Coiner, May
Merle L. Drake, Challis
Sherman Furey, May
George Howell, Carmen
Steve Mahaffey, Tendoy
Doyle Mulkey, Baker
Milford Vaught, Mackay
Floyd Whittaker, Leadore

Montana Grazing District No. 1

P. T. Anderson, Turner
J. L. Bailey, Turner
Archie Carberry, Fourchette
Auburn Coe, Malta
Alvin P. Dahlquist, Thoeny
John David, Vandalia
John Etchart, Tampico
W. F. Hardin, Malta
Henry C. Kuhr, Cleveland
C. H. Newton, Glasgow
George Petrie, Turner
Walter Risen, Lovejoy
Thomas A. Ross, Chinook
Luther Schultz, Hinsdale
Purl Seibert, Midale
W. Arthur White, Hinsdale
George O. Zook, Turner

Montana Grazing District No. 2

V. Ward Bratten, Winnett
N. H. Buttlerman, Glendive
James B. Elliot, Jr., Lavina
Ralph J. Gardner, Weldon
D. C. Geib, Edwards
Wesley G. Grant, Jordan
O. M. Green, Roundup
Albert O. Harmel, Terry
M. A. Hickey, Roy
Ralph Jensen, Roy
Hobart McKean, Circle
Chris McRae, Terry
J. C. Miller, Roundup
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar
J. L. Wheeler, Forsyth
Frank C. Wright, Oswego

Montana Grazing District No. 3

Elmo Asbury, Teedee
Al Berry, Beebe
Joe Bradshaw, Locate
Orvel Campbell, Mizpah
Alvin J. Irion, Olive
Chas. H. Johnston, Ridgway
Charles Johnstone, Broadus
Earl W. Kildahl, Horton
P. S. Richardson, Powderville
William Tauck, Ridgway

C. L. Wood, Alzada
F. V. Zook, Volberg

Montana Grazing District No. 4

C. W. Fees, Warren
Ole A. Hetland, Fromberg
J. O. Higham, Belfry
Clarence A. Hoskin, Bridger
H. P. Loyning, Warren
Joe J. Pokarney, Jr., Fromberg
Clarence Provinse, Bridger
Claude St. John, Hillsboro

Montana Grazing District No. 5

J. H. Bray, Lakeview
Charles P. Brenner, Grant
Emmett Douglass, Whitehall
W. F. Garrison, Reichle
W. B. Gleed, Lima
Frank Husted, Wise River
Walter C. Jones, Wise River
Ted Knowles, Boulder
Emmett Morrow, Divide
Frank O'Connell, Townsend
Ike T. Rife, Armstead
O. A. Schulz, Sheridan
Leslie Smith, Toston
F. P. Tate, Melrose

Nevada Grazing District No. 1

W. W. Brown, Ogden, Utah
J. Leslie Carter, Lee
George W. Garat, Tuscarora
Walter Gilmer, Metropolis
Gordon Griswold, Elko
A. G. McBride, Elko
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain
George Ogilvie, Lee
John M. Prunty, Charlestown
William Rand, Palisade
Alfred W. Smith, Ruby Valley
Emery C. Smith, Wells
R. B. Stewart, Golconda
Frank Truett, Metropolis

Nevada Grazing District No. 2

Virgil Buchanan, Winnemucca
R. H. Cowles, Reno
O. C. Dickinson, Reno
Thomas Dufurrena, Denio, Oregon
Peter Etchart, Winnemucca
Tom Griswold, Lovelock
Martin Lartirigoyen, Cedarville,
California
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain
Ramon Montero, Winnemucca
E. A. Settelmeyer, Reno
F. B. Stewart, Paradise Valley
George M. Tierney, Cedarville, California
Phil Tobin, Winnemucca
Ed Waltz, Gerlach

Nevada Grazing District No. 3

Harry Anderson, Carson City
B. F. Baker, Mina

William Blackwell, Coleville, California
Virgil Connell, Simpson
H. F. Dangberg, Minden
George Henrichs, Yerington
Peter Henrichs, Yerington
John Uhart, Carson City
Walter W. Whitaker, Fallon
Wayne Wightman, Fallon

Nevada Grazing District No. 4

George H. Eldridge, Aurum
Charles Funk, Preston
D. C. Gardner, Lund
Ed Halstead, Duckwater
Walter Handley, Eureka
Albin C. Kirkeby, Ely
C. R. Moorman, Ely
Jas. C. Riordan, Lund
D. C. Robison, Ely
Harry Smith, East Ely
A. M. Swallow, Garrison, Utah
William Warren, Ursine
J. L. Whipple, Lund
John P. Wright, Hiko
Arthur Yelland, Aurum

Nevada Grazing District No. 5

Harley Adams, Bunkerville
Anthony W. Atkins, St. George, Utah
Rex Bell, Nipton, California
Willard H. George, Arden
Luther Hafen, Mesquite
Max Hafen, Mesquite
John A. Lundell, Cedar City, Utah
Joe F. Perkins, Overton
John F. Perkins, Overton
Naoma Bullock Simpson, Las Vegas
Ether Swapp, Overton

New Mexico Grazing District No. 2

H. B. Birmingham, Magdalena
J. E. Davenport, Espanola
George Goze, Magdalena
Alex C. Hare, Bloomfield
B. P. Hovey, Cabezón
James L. Hubbell, Datil
Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo
G. C. Luna, Los Lunas
Arthur N. Pack, Abiquiu
Kelsey Presley, Gallup
A. G. Seis, Albuquerque
R. Bruce Sullivan, Bloomfield
Tom Summers, Springerville, Arizona
Frank Wood, Aztec
A. D. Woofter, Magdalena

New Mexico Grazing District No. 3

A. D. Brownfield, Florida
Tom Clayton, Separ
R. W. Cureton, Lordsburg
C. G. Durrill, Strauss
G. D. Hatfield, Deming
Marlin Hoggett, Animas
Edward James, Chloride

M. W. McGrath, Silver City
Holmes Maddox, Animas
J. P. Nunn, Hillsboro
Shelby Phillips, Gage
Robt. W. Reid, Hillsboro
Fred Sherman, Deming
W. A. Winder, Nutt

New Mexico Grazing District No. 4

Eugene Baird, Alamogordo
Vincente Del Curto, Socorro
Walker Durham, Engle
William W. Gallacher, Carrizozo
Curtis Johnson, Tularosa
Jack Pierce, Adobe
Ernest Potter, Tularosa
T. A. Spencer, Carrizozo
J. V. Taylor, Carrizozo
Jess C. Williams, Las Cruces

New Mexico Grazing District No. 5

E. O. Brownfield, Alamogordo
Frank R. Bryant, El Paso, Texas
A. B. Cox, El Paso, Texas
LeRoy Gage, Pinon
Oliver M. Lee, Alamogordo
Frank Lewis, Pinon
Malcolm McGregor, El Paso, Texas
J. L. Merritt, Lovington
Owen Prather, Alamogordo

New Mexico Grazing District No. 6

Jake U. Gross, Caprock
H. A. Hamill, Hope
J. J. Lane, Roswell
John Lusk, Carlsbad
T. J. McKnight, Picacho
Jack McWhorter, Dunlap
Stinson Martin, Dunlap
Lon Merchant, Capitan
H. B. Smyrl, Roswell
Fields Waller, Roswell
S. L. Williams, Artesia
Velva Wilson, Felix

Oregon Grazing District No. 1

W. D. Campbell, Bonanza
William J. Devaul, Bonanza
James B. Doherty, Bonanza
L. A. Fitzhugh, Bonanza
Henry C. Gerber, Klamath Falls
Frank P. Grohs, Bonanza
Thomas Hefner, Bonanza
John S. Horn, Bonanza
Ed Miller, Bonanza
Denis D. O'Connor, Klamath Falls

Oregon Grazing District No. 2

Paul J. Brattain, Paisley
C. E. Campbell, Paisley
J. C. Cecil, Suintex
Ralph Chambers, Burns
J. B. Fine, Frenchglen
John C. Flynn, Lakeview
Tim Guinee, Summer Lake

R. B. Jackson, Wagontire
Frank Kueny, Andrews
W. G. Lane, Silver Lake
Walter Lehmann, Lakeview
John Madariaga, Andrews
Louis Mauzey, Adel
Peter Obiague, Burns
George A. Smyth, Andrews
James Wakefield, Adel
George Whiting, Burns
Kenneth Wilshire, Crescent

Oregon Grazing District No. 3

John Brosnan, Ontario
Jack Fairman, Ontario
J. N. Jones, Juntura
Martin Joyce, Juntura
James McEwen, Riverside
J. C. Medlin, Harper
Paul Peterson, Crane
Andrew Robinson, Ontario
Charles Sutherland, Vale

Oregon Grazing District No. 4

John Archabal, Boise, Idaho
Alex Ballantyne, Caldwell, Idaho
J. J. Ballard, McDermitt, Nevada
John Baltzor, Arock
Pasco Eiguren, Arock
Andrew Greeley, Rockville
Sam Ross, Jordan Valley
S. K. Skinner, Jordan Valley
Jack Swisher, Jordan Valley

Oregon Grazing District No. 5

J. R. Breese, Prineville
Charles Brown, Roberts
Joe Bryson, Roberts
Paul D. Buker, Post
Friday B. Holmes, Terrebonne
Earl H. Laughlin, Paulina
Jack Shumway, Powell Butte
H. I. Stearns, Prineville
A. R. Teater, Post
Dominique Verges, Roberts
Melvin Weberg, Suplee
Harvey Winslow, Bend

Oregon Grazing District No. 6

Charles H. Colton, Baker
John W. Densley, Richland
Norvil M. Greener, Halfway
Chriss Lee, Baker
Cordon Ragsdale, Baker
F. Wilbur Smith, Durkee
F. C. Vaughan, Baker
J. R. Wanker, Medical Springs
Charles Wendt, Baker

Utah Grazing District No. 1

D. H. Adams, Layton
George G. Carson, Salem
L. G. Carter, Park Valley
T. L. Davis, Brigham City

Joseph H. Francis, Morgan
James S. Hopkin, Croydon
L. B. Johnson, Randolph
Willis Kearn, Laketown
Chas. E. Kunzler, Rosette
Leo McKinnon, Randolph
Willard Peterson, Hyrum
Roy P. Pugsley, Rosette
Newell Richins, Grouse Creek
Roy Showell, Snowville
H. C. Simpson, Yost
W. J. Thornley, Layton
Jesse Tracy, Yost
Joseph B. White, Paradise

Utah Grazing District No. 2

C. N. Bagley, Callao
Joseph H. Boyer, Upton
Bert Burraston, Goshen
Don Clyde, Heber City
George Cowan, Payson
J. N. Creer, Spanish Fork
Walter Dansie, Salt Lake City
Murray A. Eliason, Grantsville
Earl Greathouse, Lynndyl
John E. Jensen, Fountain Green
John H. Lunt, Nephi
J. M. Macfarlane, Salt Lake City
L. C. Montgomery, Heber City
Sidney E. Nicholes, American Fork
James L. Nielson, Fountain Green
Reed A. Phillips, Woodruff
Enos A. Stookey, Clover
Paul E. Wrathall, Grantsville

Utah Grazing District No. 3

Lawrence Christensen, Delta
James Dearden, Garrison
Selby O. Dixon, Payson
Morgan Griffith, Milford
C. B. Hawley, Richfield
Virgel P. Jacobson, Fountain Green
John James, Gunnison
Walter James, Black Rock
B. Stanley McKnight, Minersville
Edmund H. Murdock, Minersville
James C. Robinson, Parowan
Blaine Sevy, Panguitch
H. H. Stevens, Salt Lake City
Leo Stott, Meadow
Wilford W. Watts, Kanosh
F. D. Williams, Minersville
George Wiltshire, Circleville
T. Tracy Wright, Murray
Alvin Yardley, Beaver

Utah Grazing District No. 4

Walden Ballard, Rockville
Frederick G. Carroll, Orderville
A. C. Christensen, New Castle
Jos. B. Dalton, Parowan
Ward Esplin, St. George
Jed Fawcett, St. George
Rex Rudolph Frei, St. George
Wayne Gardner, St. George

Lafayette Hall, Hurricane
Neaf Hamblin, Johnson
W. W. Houston, Panguitch
Henry A. Jolley, Tropic
Alvin Judd, Kanab
Edward T. Lamb, Mount Carmel
G. D. McDonald, Kanab
Lyman E. Sevy, Cedar City
Elmer Taylor, New Harmony
Thomas A. Topham, Paragonah

Utah Grazing District No. 5

Earl Albrecht, Fremont
Claud V. Baker, Boulder
R. J. Brinkerhoff, Bicknell
R. B. Gleave, Widtsoe
John N. Johnson, Tropic
Emery King, Teasdale
R. A. Meeks, Bicknell
E. M. Moore, Henrieville
V. W. Pace, Richfield
Wallace N. Roundy, Escalante
Lester Spencer, Escalante
S. E. Tanner, Loa

Utah Grazing District No. 6

J. Ernest Adams, Blanding
Roy D. Akin, Dolores, Colorado
J. M. Bailey, Monticello
D. L. Goudelock, Moab
G. A. Harris, Greenriver
George W. Johnson, Moab
R. L. Kirk, Jr., Moab
Charles Lapham, Sapinero, Colorado
George O. Patterson, Moab
George W. Perkins, Blanding
Charles Redd, Lasal
A. M. Robertson, Moab
J. A. Scorup, Moab
J. A. Somerville, Moab
L. L. Taylor, Moab
Albert Turner, Cisco
Claud L. Young, Monticello

Utah Grazing District No. 7

J. M. Conover, Ferron
William A. Cook, Huntington
Q. G. Crawford, Rochester
George H. Franz, Greenriver
Hyrum Jensen, Spring City
Ray Jensen, Castledale
James Liddell, Price
Rex Mathis, Price
Pierre Moynier, Price
Bryant A. Nelson, Ferron
Glenn N. Nelson, Price
Nick Salevurakis, Price
T. W. Smith, Greenriver
Stylian Staes, Price
C. A. Winters, Castledale

Utah Grazing District No. 8

H. L. Allred, Roosevelt
Ashley Bennion, Vernal
Lafe Brown, Provo

Leo Calder, Vernal
J. A. Cheney, Vernal
E. W. Garrison, Greystone, Colorado
John S. Hacking, Vernal
Paul S. Hanson, Roosevelt
Joseph Haslem, Jensen
Thomas Jarvie, Linwood
Mahlon Marshall, Jensen
W. H. Oaks, Vernal
John Albert Pace, Price
William S. Perry, Lapoint
Alvin F. Preston, Dragon
J. Harold Reader, Vernal
H. E. Seeley, Vernal
Keith Smith, Linwood
M. A. Smith, Salt Lake City
R. S. Squier, Watson
B. H. Stringham, Vernal
S. A. Wells, Myton
Gilbert Wild, Ouray

Wyoming Grazing District No. 1

Eric Carlson, Worland
L. J. Davis, Ten Sleep
Wilmer Dye, Worland
Howard Flitner, Greybull
Robert Gordon, Ten Sleep
Hans Hansen, Lovell
V. V. Hayes, Lucerne
S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville
C. F. Lampman, Greybull
Herman Mayland, Emblem
A. S. Myers, Burlington
Eugene Phelps, Pitchfork
Lloyd Robbins, Grass Creek
A. J. Schnorr, Ten Sleep
Edgar Simpson, Belfry
W. B. Snyder, Lovell
W. O. Steele, Worland
James S. Tebbs, Cowley
Hugh Vass, Thermopolis
Willard A. Waldo, Ten Sleep
Stanley Walters, Hyattville

Wyoming Grazing District No. 2

John E. Blaisdell, Split Rock
Frank Brennan, Shoshoni
Walter G. Graham, Moneta
Robert Grieve, Casper
Kleber H. Hadsell, Rawlins
D. F. Hudson, Lander
Sandford Mills, Lander
Frank Rate, Lost Cabin
Ben Roberts, Split Rock
G. F. Schoonmaker, Lander
W. H. Sherlock, Lander
Luther Sproule, Riverton

Wyoming Grazing District No. 3

Edward Cardwell, Leo
R. E. Chace, Medicine Bow
A. E. Dahl, Saratoga
W. W. Daley, Rawlins
Charles Ellis, Difficulty
Morris C. Larsen, Rawlins

James L. McIntosh, Split Rock
Arthur H. Rasmussen, Rawlins
O. C. Sheehan, Dixon
Anthony Stratton, Rawlins
Charles Vivion, Rawlins
E. C. Withrow, Hanna

Wyoming Grazing District No. 4

Sylvester Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah
T. J. Brough, Lyman
John C. Erickson, Rock Springs
Clem Eyres, Lyman
W. H. Gottsche, Rock Springs
Robert W. Greig, Eden
John W. Hay, Jr., Rock Springs
William Hussman, Lonetree
Paul Juel, Rock Springs
Adolph L. Magagna, Rock Springs
Wm. F. Mau, Cokeville

Julian Neff, McKinnon
Ralph O. Nelson, Kemmerer
J. D. Noblitt, Cokeville
Payson W. Spaulding, Evanston
T. S. Taliaferro, III, Rock Springs
Herman Teichert, Cokeville
T. A. Welch, Burntfork
W. E. Wright, Farson

Wyoming Grazing District No. 5

John C. Budd, Big Piney
L. H. Hennick, Pinedale
James Jensen, Boulder
Dr. E. S. Lauzer, Rock Springs
R. J. Luman, Cora
Frank McGinnis, La Barge
L. C. Nelson, Boulder
T. D. O'Neill, Big Piney
James I. Sims, La Barge
Frank Steele, Pinedale

James L. McIntosh, Agent, New York
Arthur H. Patterson, Secretary
W. C. Johnson, Director
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Charles H. Johnson, Secretary
C. E. Johnson, Secretary

Executive Council, Chapter 1

Executive Council, Chapter 1, New York
J. E. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary
John H. Johnson, Secretary

Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary

Executive Council, Chapter 2

Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary
Arthur H. Johnson, Secretary

